

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention was deemed to not be supported by either a credible asserted utility or a well-established utility. In response, the following is offered to explain that the present invention truly does have utility.

Response to point 4 in the office action:

A photon is described: Einstein proposed that the incident radiation consists of little packets of energy $E=hc/\lambda$, which he called photons. This statement includes all energy from electromagnetic to light energy having a specific wavelength of radiation.

Question is raised by the fact that conventional x-ray devices have anode partially facing discharge direction and that having both anode and cathode prevents discharge because emissions would tend to scatter into tube and not be able to exit the apparatus.

X-rays emitted from the parallel anode and cathode are indeed emitted perpendicular to emitter orifice but are not dissipated into superconductor tunneling walls of the tube. They are not absorbed because an explosive field has been generated along the entire inner surface of tunneling effect involved in the superconductor Meissner effect field. Having not been absorbed because of expulsion, they propagate. It is imperative that consideration as to what effects reflection of these bundles of energy has upon the anode and cathode take place. The reactance of said energy induces reaction within the current flowing between anode

and cathode. This stimulates dispersion of x-ray photons at angles less or greater than the parallel anode cathode surfaces.

Furthermore, when viewing the front view, one sees that most of the emitted energy spurts out the front and back because of the explosive signature associated with surrounding Miessner field.

It is perceived that question will be raised about x-ray deflection or reflection. If such be the case, please refer to x-ray diffraction devices which use effective deflection of x-rays depending upon mass density the x-rays strike. Common electron splattering effect may be seen in microwave ovens when metallic objects are inserted in one. This splattering effect is rather crude but may illustrate the deflection of x-rays off a same wavelength Miessner field. If proof of Applicant's findings are desired, then one needs only x-ray a superconductor while it is superconducting. Make sure any person is standing behind a lead shield though as x-rays will splatter in all directions. The place where superconductor rests atop the x-ray film will show zero penetration of the chilled superconductor.

Since the deflected x-rays are at less than or more than 90 degree perpendicular angles to the superconductor walls, propagation occurs.

Response to point 5 in the office action:

X-rays are being used now to treat tumors as cited in internet site:

<http://www.hps.org/publicinformation/ate/q1162.html>

This has been done for more than a decade. As for the radiation being less harmful to healthy cells than to cancer cells, such a line of inquiry should be addressed to the medical community since they currently are using such x-ray

treatments to destroy cancer cells – so conventionally such utility is already recognized. The point is that many small energy x-ray beams directed onto one point inducing effective focus of energy causes high energy state to exist at the effective focus point within patient.

Response to point 6 in the office action:

The energy beam never strikes the transmitter device surface, but deflects off the Miessner field in what is known as expulsion. It is this expulsion field that prevents the majority of beams energy from absorbing into the device structure thereby keeping energy state in transmitter device below that of superconductive saturation which would result in device destruction. Since the proposed celestial body is not made of superconductive material, it would absorb the brunt of the energy. At this point reference is made to physics in that non-intersecting, parallel energy will have no effect upon anything outside its path. Once the beam emits in a coherent /semi-coherent state, it will not harm mass outside its influence. Since beam emitted from a single transmitter is coherent/ semi-coherent, that beam may pass through additional transmitters with each transmitter adding to the energy state of the previous stage without affecting the next transmitter because the energy is already coherent.

Once beam is coherent by Faraday rotation within Miessner field it has no effect upon the next transmitter in array because beam is coherent. It is noted that the reflector disc must be intensified in order to reflect/deflect a very intense beam. Much thought has been applied to this problem with results being that the Miessner field be increased in intensity of reflector disc. This is accomplished by initiating a pulsating magnetic field at the precise frequency and phase of the beam relative to beam

intersection upon the internal wall of reflector disc. The precise frequency and phase of intensification is implemented at the rear of reflector disc. This explanation goes far beyond the single transmitter device since one transmitter is incapable of generating sufficient power to destroy reflector disk. It would take many transmitters operating in a cascade stacked array of my invention to damage reflector because Miessner field would need to be overcome (Miessner field expels energy while matter absorbs it, the expulsion effect prevents energy from getting to the device walls therefore preventing absorption of energy into matter walls).

Matter and energy hold different rules in relation to a recoil effect. Since energy, not matter is being ejected there is no recoil. In relation to distance squared emission response, coherent means non-dissipating.

Thus, the rule of common energy dissipation through space does not apply. In relation to no one of skill in the art would expect that the device claimed could produce such an effect, respectfully and unequivocally Applicant's response is that nearly the same thing was said about the LASER, and the LASER is now used for significant cutting and manufacturing purposes.

Lastly, Applicant respectfully points out that a 100 watt light bulb does little when one puts their hand near it. A 100 watt LASER on the other hand will cut through inches of steel. X-rays are the same effect in that 100 joules of X-ray will be very destructive because X-rays are just one step below gamma rays and both are ionizing. X-rays are very ionizing while gamma rays are extremely ionizing. The ability to create coherent x-rays or microwaves is very useful because it is the coherent state

that gives rise to extreme reactions. This is to say that packing 100 joules x-ray energy into 1 micrometer space establishes mere effective megawatt reactions.

Response to point 7 in the office action:

To say that water can't be fused is to say that a star can't produce heavier matter than atomic mass unit of 18. Combining oxygen and 2 Hydrogen by fusion produces isotopic Oxygen where 2 additional Neutrons exist within nucleus. With fusion of one more Hydrogen nucleus one comes up with Fluorine which has amu of 19. With input of less energy one observes simple Plasma of water where H is stripped away from O. A thermal plasma state was used by NASA to produce enough Hydrogen and Oxygen to take us to the Moon and back. So after the O and H is separated, is it possible to fuse H into either He2 or He4? Applicant's colleagues realize that all matter in the universe comes from nuclear fusion starting with Hydrogen and ends with Nobelium. This definitely is getting well away from a simple coherent transmitter device but there is incredible energy in nuclear fusion. The assertion that claims are not credible on their face is to say that matter beyond the amu of H₂O can't exist.

Response to point 8 in the office action:

The self generating magnetic bottle effect discussed in this invention refers to the Miessner effect bottling tube generated during device operation and is not meant to be confused with a true magnetic bottle. The expulsive field generated by a superconductor has not been explained enough by science and is commonly referred to by scientists as sort of an expulsive magnetic field. It is in this context that magnetic bottling effect is used and is truly called Miessner field.

Applicant is frankly stunned that it is stated that any magnetic field produced via induction or by a moving charge still cannot shape or contain electromagnetic radiation. A very simple illustration is a satellite dish antenna. The electromagnetic energy strikes the conductive dish and is shaped/reflected back from dish focusing the energy so that it can be amplified. If aluminum, a commonly used conductor, can reflect back electromagnetic energy forming a focus point, then a superconductor should and does reflect nearly 100% energy back because it's superconductive. Aluminum has a fairly high resistance when related to copper, but even at such low resistance it reflects back a signal. At resistance to current flow approaching zero, reflection becomes nearly perfect. Refer to Electromagnetic radio wave parabolic dish reflection. Conduction is discussed with parameters associated to amount of signal deflected.

With relation to light photons not being deflected by magnetics, Applicant kindly advises to not confuse light photons with electromagnetic photons – because they significantly differ. It was learned in Applicant's first year of physics that light photons differ from electromagnetic photons. Just because a tissue paper will stop most, if not all, light photons depending on thickness does not mean that a microwave or x-ray photon will be stopped by the tissue.

The two considered items, light photons and electromagnetic photons, cannot and should not be confused.

Claims 1-10 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as it was asserted that the claimed invention is not supported by either credible asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons aforementioned; and thus, one skilled in

the field would not know how to use the claimed invention. In response, the following is offered to explain that the present invention truly does have utility.

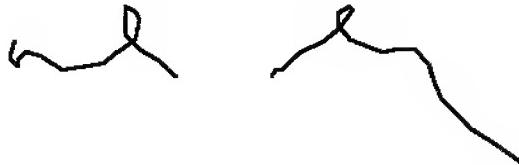
Response to point 10 in the office action:

Specifically, the present invention, since having been filed, has been discussed with many persons skilled in science and electronics (those skilled in the field). Those individuals have assured Applicant that the scientific community would not only know how to use the invention, but be grateful that generators of coherent electromagnetic radiation were available.

Applicant kindly requests that the Examiner withdraw the 101 and 112 rejections in light of the points raised in this response.

Please charge all fees due and owing to Deposit Account No. 500356 in the name of A Plus Legal Services – Greenberg & Lieberman. A petition for any and all extensions of time is hereby made.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature consisting of two stylized, upward-curving lines, likely representing the letters 'M' and 'L'.

Michael L. Greenberg, Esq.
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